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Director's Report
1892.

REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

DECEMBER 20, 1892

RALEIGH:

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.

PRESSES OF EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

To his Excellency THOMAS M. HOLT,
Governor of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with section 3, chapter 139, Laws of 1891, the Board of Directors of the Normal and Industrial School make this their first report.

At the proper place we copy the Prospectus issued by the Board, and we also copy the report of President Charles D. McIver.

These two documents give a history of the effort in founding the Institution up to the passage of the Act in 1891, the work contemplated to be done, and the internal management.

This report will, with these two papers included, be complete with the following statement, historical and financial:

Soon after the ratification of the Act, the Board advertised for propositions by the cities and towns to furnish buildings or money necessary to erect them. Liberal propositions, indeed more liberal than was anticipated, were made by Floral College, Thomasville, Graham, Durham and Greensboro. After due consideration, Greensboro's offer of \$30,000 and a site was accepted, this amount being equal to or more than the amount offered by any one of the other places. The propositions were so liberal as to make it difficult for the Board to decide between them, but the decision was in favor of Greensboro because of its central geographi-

ical location, its location at a railroad centre, and other advantages which are referred to without disparagement of similar ones by some or all of the other places.

After the citizens of Greensboro had voted the subscription of \$30,000, which was made in six per cent. bonds, the Board had much difficulty in getting what they considered a suitable building site, all of the sites offered by the citizens being farther from the railroad station than the Board wanted to locate. The site finally selected is within the western corporate limit of the city, nearly one mile from the railroad station, on one of the most elevated points about the place, and in plain view of the trains on the North Carolina Railroad and the North-Western Railroad (the road to Winston). It contains ten acres, is the generous gift of Messrs. R. S. Pullen and R. T. Gray, of Raleigh, N. C., and their associates. Its eligibility is by no means lessened by its being in the immediate vicinity of Moore's Mineral Springs. Its estimated value is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Board can now be had sufficiently near to the school buildings for from \$10 to \$12 per month in suitable families; and citizens are erecting buildings in the immediate vicinity, in which boarding may possibly be obtained, but no place outside of the Institution is so satisfactory and so cheap as one within our buildings.

The State requires board to be furnished in a dormitory, "at actual cost, not to exceed eight dollars per month." From the beginning it was evident that the demand would be great for board so cheap as this, and the Directors have diligently endeavored to furnish it to the utmost extent possible. With all the efforts made, it is a source of regret that a large number of young women, most of whom desired to enter the profession of teaching, had to be turned away from the School because they could not be accommodated in our buildings. Experience, so far, shows that good board can be furnished at this cost, when large numbers are

boarded together and the proper equipment is furnished. Outside of equipment, the boarding department is self-sustaining at this figure.

In view of the great demand and the possibilities for good, the Board of Directors have deemed it wise to incur some debt, fully believing that any such debt would be promptly paid by the General Assembly. We beg leave to suggest that, in the Board's opinion, no more worthy and useful object of appropriation can come before the Assembly than for the enlargement of boarding accommodations at this Institution.

We now have accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five young women in about half that number of rooms, but about one hundred and fifty are crowded into them. We need to double the accommodation as soon as possible, and the probabilities are that more than that will be needed in the not very distant future.

About \$3,000 will enable the Board to finish and heat twenty-two more rooms in the third story of the Dormitory Building.

Notwithstanding the School building has fourteen classrooms, and a large chapel, so great is the variety of the work required in a Normal and Industrial School that more room even now is needed, and, if the School increases as it now seems evident it will, more will be absolutely demanded in the near future.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR.

The advocates of this Institution stated to the last General Assembly that at least \$14,000 per annum would be required to do the work they had in mind. The work has taken so wide a range because of the combination of the normal and industrial features, and because of the large number of students now in attendance and the large number still applying for admission, that it is evident that this

figure is too small. In addition to the normal and industrial work, the statute requires the Board also to hold Institutes in the different counties of the State. To do all this work and gradually extend accommodations will require \$15,000 per annum; and not to do it will greatly detract from the usefulness of the Institution.

Soon the teaching force will have to be increased; indeed, more teachers are now needed, and more class-rooms and more dormitory rooms must be provided, as well as better equipment and apparatus for the different departments.

An annual appropriation of \$15,000 is most respectfully and urgently asked for, and also a special appropriation sufficient to pay all debts.

THE PULLEN AND GRAY BUILDINGS.

As the dormitory and boarding question pressed upon the Board, they accepted a proposition from Messrs. Pullen and Gray to sell three and one-half acres of land adjoining the ten-acre lot, after erecting on it, with all necessary appendages, one house containing ten rooms, and another house containing twenty-two rooms. The price the Board obligated to pay is \$9,000, and for this sum they gave a mortgage on the property bought as above stated. The property is cheap at the price paid, and it is so situated that it is very desirable that the School own it.

THE STATE'S PROPERTY.

The buildings erected by the Board are built with brick, trimmed with granite, covered with metal shingles, and plastered with Acme cement. They are of modern style and architecture, and make an imposing appearance.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING.

The School building is two stories high, is in the form of a cross, 126 feet by 90 feet. It contains fourteen class-

rooms, and an elegant chapel 55 feet by 85 feet. It is furnished with good desks and other furniture on which there is a debt of about \$1,000. It is heated by a hot-water plant, which has two boilers in basement.

THE DORMITORY BUILDING.

The dormitory building is three stories high, is in the form of a cross, 136 feet by 112 feet, has a good kitchen and range in basement, fourteen rooms on first floor and dining-room, and twenty-two on second floor.

There is space for twenty-two more rooms on third floor, which can be finished and heated at a cost of about \$3,000, as above stated.

The finished rooms in this building, as well as those in the main building erected by Messrs. Pullen and Gray, are supplied with comfortable furniture. The dormitory building is also heated by a hot-water plant, which has two boilers in basement. The dining-room in this building will seat one hundred and fifty persons without crowding, and is supplied with good furniture and ware.

The two heating plants cost \$4,400; of this amount, \$2,000 is unpaid.

Messrs. Epps & Hackett, of Greensboro, were employed as architects; and for the plans, specifications and supervision they have been paid, in full of all services, \$500. This is much less than is usually charged for such services.

The Peabody Trustees, under the agency of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, have given the school \$3,000. This money has been used in payment of the teachers, and it has very much helped the Board in their effort to do the utmost possible in building and equipping the School.

THE CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS.

Mr. Thomas Woodroffe, of Greensboro, was employed as builder, under a contract that he was to have entire supervision of construction, purchasing material when not otherwise provided for, employing mechanics and laborers, &c.

For this service he charged ten per cent. upon total cost. He has kept a ledger, which is the property of the Board, in which is entered, in detail, the cost of the material and labor. Others have employed Mr. Woodroffe upon this plan, and with such satisfaction and approval of his workmanship and otherwise, that the Directors felt safe in employing him in this way, as their agent, and they are glad to state that they are satisfied with his work, and believe they have, as they think is generally conceded, not only excellent buildings, but also buildings erected at low figures. We desire specially to commend Mr. Woodroffe's interest in the School, which has been manifested in every way, but specially in his advancing money to enable the Board successfully to open the Institution to so large a number of young women. The Board did not find it necessary to avail themselves of their right, under the contract, to cancel it or to find objections to prices paid for material or labor.

WATER-WORKS.

It was found that the site was underlaid with granite, and after trying to get wells that would furnish a sufficient supply of water, it was deemed wise to connect the buildings with the city water-works. This was done by laying a water-pipe about 4,000 feet. This not only gives a good supply of water for laundry and bath purposes, but it also gives protection against fire.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CASH RECEIPTS.

Greensboro's subscription	\$ 30,000 00
State appropriation, drawn for 9 months, from January 1, 1892	7,500 00
State appropriation, anticipated to February 24, 1893, by money advanced by members of Board	4,000 00
Income from School	1,000 00
Balance from old Summer Normals	103 82
Total receipts	\$ 42,603 82

DEBTS.

Due American Steam Heater Company, April 1, 1893	\$ 2,000 00
Due Thomas Woodroffe, one note, February, 1893	2,808 91
Due Thomas Woodroffe, one note, March, 1893	3,666 53
Due on school desks and furniture, about	1,000 00
Due Pullen and Gray, October 1, 1893	9,000 00
Total debts	\$ 18,475 44

ITEMIZED STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL VALUE.

Construction of School Building	\$ 18,677 48
Construction of Dormitory Building	15,771 55
Equipment of departments, laundry, fencing, water-works, walkways, drainage	4,004 41
Commission to Thomas Woodroffe, less \$198.49 credits for surplus material	3,612 00
Furniture for dormitories	2,888 21
Heating plants	4,400 00
Avertising	24 70
Expenses of Directors and President McIver, no per diem or salaries paid	915 95
Printing and costs of cuts	104 50
Paid interest at Commercial and Farmers' Bank	13 56
Paid interest at Commercial and Farmers' Bank	160 00
Paid Architect's fees	500 00
Registering deed at Greensboro	4 75
School desks and other furniture, about	1,000 00
Estimated value of land	10,000 00
Total value of property not mortgaged	\$ 62,077 11
Pullen and Gray land and buildings mortgaged for purchase money	9,000 00
Total value of property	\$ 71,077 11

This report is respectfully submitted, with the request that a Committee of the General Assembly be sent to visit the Institution. Your Excellency will always be a most welcome visitor.

By order of the Board.

S. M. FINGER,
President Board Directors.

E. McK. GOODWIN,
Secretary.

PROSPECTUS

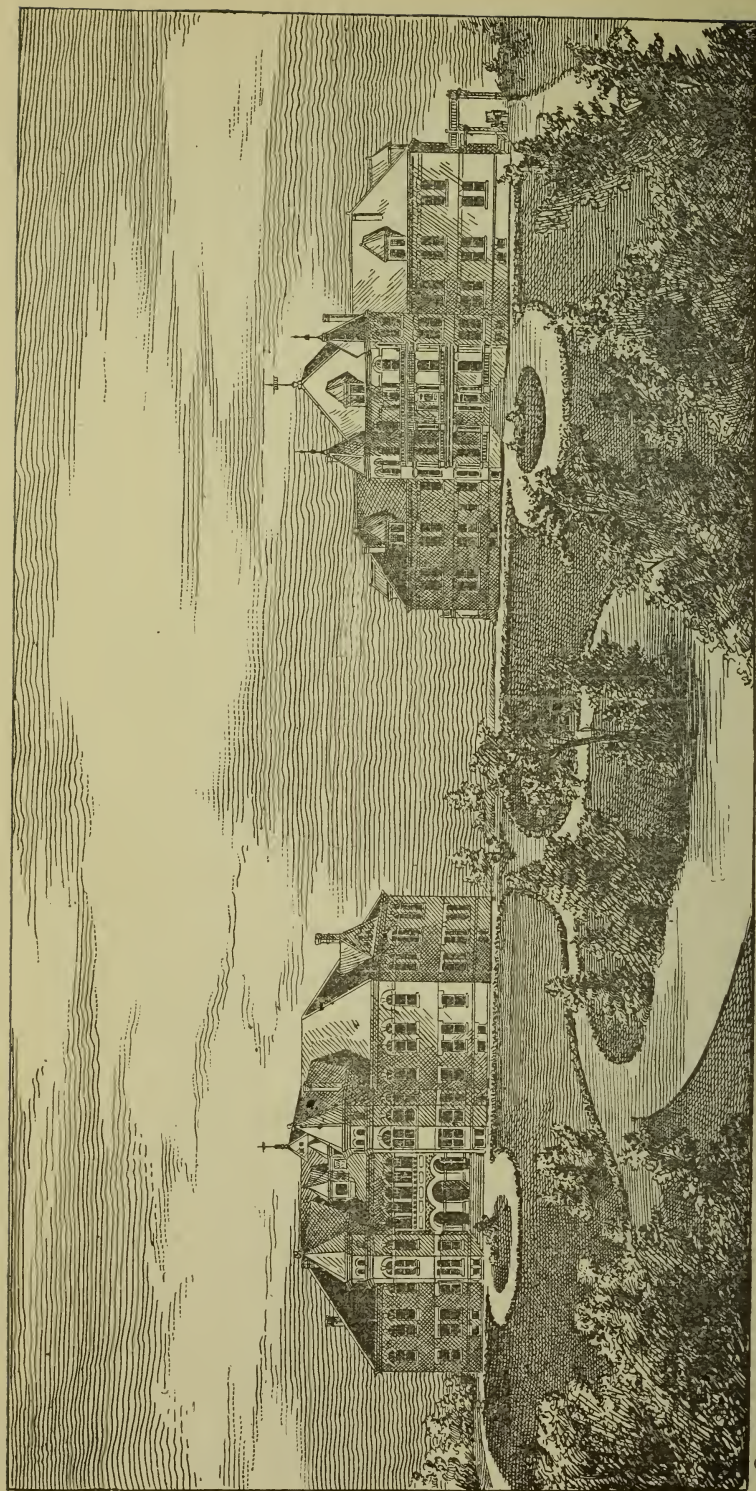
OF THE

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1892-'93.



NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GREENSBORO, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

†B. F. AYCOCK.....	Wayne County.
†HUGH CHATHAM.....	Surry County.
S. M. FINGER.....	Catawba County.
*R. D. GILMER.....	Haywood County.
†E. McK. GOODWIN.....	Wake County.
*A. C. McALISTER.....	Randolph County.
*M. C. S. NOBLE.....	New Hanover County.
†W. P. SHAW.....	Hertford County.
†J. M. SPAINHOUR.....	Caldwell County.
†R. H. STANCILL.....	Northampton County.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

S. M. FINGER, <i>ex officio</i> ,	PRESIDENT.
E. McK. GOODWIN,	SECRETARY.
A. C. McALISTER,	} EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. M. SPAINHOUR,	
E. McK. GOODWIN,	

*Term expires March 1, 1884.

†Term expires March 1, 1896.

‡Term expires March 1, 1898.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES D. McIVER, PRESIDENT.

MISS SUE MAY KIRKLAND, LADY PRINCIPAL.

E. J. FORNEY, BURSAR.

FACULTY.

CHARLES D. McIVER, A. B.,

(University of North Carolina),

Principles and History of Education, Science and Art of Teaching.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, PH. B.,

(University of North Carolina),

History and English Literature.

GERTRUDE W. MENDENHALL, B. S.,

(Wellesley College, Mass.),

Mathematics and German.

DIXIE LEE BRYANT, B. S.,

(Mass. Institute of Technology),

Natural Sciences.

MIRIAM BITTING, M. D.,

(Woman's Medical College, Phila.),

Physiology and Hygiene, Physical Culture.

VIOLA BODDIE, L. I.,

(Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn.),

Latin and French.

CLARENCE R. BROWN,

Vocal Culture.

MELLE FORT,

(Mississippi Industrial Inst. and Col., Columbus),

Industrial Art.

EDITH A McINTYRE,

(New York College for the Training of Teachers),

Domestic Science.

E. J. FORNEY AND MRS. FANNIE COX BELL,

Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting and Telegraphy.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

HISTORY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

By act of the General Assembly of 1891, the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial School was established.

In 1886 the Teachers' Assembly, then in session at Black Mountain, passed unanimous resolutions asking for the establishment of a Normal College, and appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject. Each succeeding Teachers' Assembly, up to 1891, passed similar resolutions and appointed similar committees to present the question before the Legislature. In his biennial reports to the General Assembly, Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, repeatedly urged the importance of establishing the Institution.

But it was not until the session of 1889 that the question got before the General Assembly for serious consideration. At that session the bill presented by the committee from the Teachers' Assembly passed the Senate by a large majority, and failed in the House by only a few votes.

By the time the next General Assembly met, in January, 1891, the late Governor Fowle had, in his message to the General Assembly, urged the establishment of the Institution. In the meantime, the King's Daughters had petitioned the Legislature to establish an Industrial School for girls. The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, in 1890, at its annual meeting in Asheville, passed resolutions asking the State to aid in the higher education of girls and women. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, appeared before the General Assembly and made an earnest and powerful plea for a Normal College, and, through him, the Peabody Fund gives substantial aid to the Institution.

The committee from the Teachers' Assembly suggested the establishment of a Normal College with industrial features; whereupon the act establishing the Normal and Industrial School was passed and an annual appropriation made for its maintenance. The management of the Institution was placed in the hands of a Board of Directors, consisting of one member from each of the nine congressional districts, the first Board being elected by the General Assembly of 1891. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is, *ex officio*, an additional member of the Board, and its President.

The act establishing the Institution required that it should be located "at some suitable place where the citizens thereof will furnish the necessary buildings or money sufficient to erect them."

The Board of Directors decided to accept Greensboro's offer, which was \$30,000 in money, voted by the town, and a beautiful ten-acre site, located in the corporate limits of Greensboro, donated by Messrs. R. S. Pullen and R. T. Gray, of Raleigh.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION.

In section 41 of the Constitution of 1776, adopted at Halifax, the State acknowledged its obligation to provide educational facilities for the "instruction of youth," "at low prices," and the section closes with the words, "and all useful learning shall be encouraged in one or more universities."

This mandate has been only partially obeyed. The State University for boys began its career of usefulness very soon after the adoption of the Constitution. A few years ago the Agricultural and Mechanical College, also for boys, was established under State auspices and by the aid of the State and the general government.

But it has taken the State more than a century to come to a practical realization of the fact that "youth" means girls as well as boys. From three-fourths to nine-tenths of

the money used to employ instructors in higher education for boys is paid by State and national annual appropriations, or by the income from endowment funds. It was in response to the just sentiment that, if the State proposed to pay for nearly all the expense of a boy's higher education, it ought to do at least as much for his sister, that the Normal and Industrial School was established. It is not exclusively for people who feel unable to go elsewhere, any more than are those institutions for boys where the Faculty is paid by States and incomes from endowment funds.

The State wants this Institution to be good enough for anybody, and the expenses low enough for anybody: and that is what it will strive to become.

As the name of the Institution and the history of its establishment would indicate, it is a combination of a Normal College and an Industrial School, the former being the predominating feature. A large part of the resources of the Institution will come from the money now used in holding Teachers' Institutes and from the Peabody Fund. These funds should properly be applied to the Normal Department.

It is the general purpose of the Institution to give such education as will add to the efficiency of a woman's work in whatever walk of life her lot may be cast. To that end there are three distinct departments in the course of study. But the value of the training received in either department will be greatly enhanced by a mastery of the work in the other two. The course of study has been arranged with a view to meeting the needs of all the girls of North Carolina, and it embraces—

1. The Normal Department.
2. The Business Department.
3. The Domestic Science Department.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The aim of this department is to fit women for the profession of teaching. The foundation equipment of a real

teacher is accurate and thorough scholarship, and the department will make that its first aim. But all scholars are not teachers. A teacher must not only have learned to think and to know something, but must also be able to guide the minds of others according to the laws of intellectual development.

Seeing truth is one thing; making *others* see it, though included in the first, is a different and far greater work. Therefore, practice work in teaching will be an important feature of the course.

Briefly stated, it will be the object of this department not only to give the very best literary and scientific training, including work in English and History, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern Languages, Art, Vocal Music and Physical Culture, but also to give such a course in the Principles and History of Education and in the Science and Art of Teaching as will give the student the ability and the inclination to teach others. A person who has the right kind of education, will want other people to have it too. This is the spirit of the true teacher, who, in his heart, must be a genuine philanthropist.

If the conditions permitted, it might be well for this Institution to confine itself exclusively to higher professional work, receiving as students only those who had completed their literary education and had graduated from other Institutions. This would be an ideal Normal College, but would be a practical failure in North Carolina. For, while quite a number of bright, ambitious graduates from other Institutions have already applied for admission into the Normal and Industrial School, the State would not, and ought not, to support an Institution for that small number. The majority of the graduates in the State do not desire to become teachers. As a rule, those who would make the best teachers for the State have not been able to get sufficient scholarship to become experts. Those who have been in better financial circumstances, and who desired to become teachers,

were confronted with the fact that there was not an Institution in the State whose curriculum was arranged with a special view to educating teachers.

Therefore this Institution will pursue the course followed by nine-tenths of the normal colleges of this country, and devote itself to establishing a high standard of scholarship and professional life among the teachers of the State.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The business or commercial course, embracing such subjects as Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy and Book-keeping, is intended especially for those women who are thrown upon their own resources, but who do not care to teach. A part of this work, however, ought to be included in any course of general education.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

The management of the Institution recognizes the fact that the natural and proper position in life for the average woman is at the head of her own household. Exceptions, however numerous, do not affect this rule. This department is therefore mentioned last, not because it is least important, but because training in the other two departments constitutes a very fine preparation for domestic life. A model woman, as the mistress of a model home, ought to know something of business, and, above all things, ought to be an intelligent teacher.

In addition to the training in these departments, the course in Domestic Science will include theory and practice in the following subjects: Cutting and Fitting; sewing; Cooking; Care of the Sick; General Household Economy.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

In addition to what has already been mentioned, though partially included by it, there will be the following departments:

1. Vocal Culture, including Vocal Music, Reading and Elocution.

2. Physical Culture, including Gymnastics, Calisthenics, and such exercises as are best suited to meet individual needs and to promote the health and strength of the students. Lectures on Physical Culture and on Personal and Public Hygiene will be given by the resident physician, under whose supervision this department will be conducted.

3. Industrial Art, including Form Study and Free-Hand Drawing; Architectural and Mechanical Drawing; Modeling in Clay; Designing and Decorative Art, and the History of Art.

Every teacher ought to be able to give lessons in vocal music, drawing and physical culture, and those desiring to graduate in the Normal Department, will be required to take a prescribed course in these departments.

COURSE OF STUDY AND GRADUATION.

It is the special province of the Normal and Industrial School to emphasize the useful and practical rather than the ornamental, but it does not mean to depreciate, nor will it neglect, the æsthetic and social features of education.

While the entire course of study has been arranged with a special view to preparing girls to teach, it is doubtful whether any girl who wants a good general education could pursue a more profitable course of study than the one indicated.

To complete the full course of instruction in the Institution will require four years of work, and upon its completion the student will graduate with a diploma, which will be a life-license to teach in North Carolina.

The four classes will be known as Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. A student will be admitted to any class, if her previous training and scholarship are such as to enable her to join that class.

A two years course will be arranged for those desiring it. This course will embrace most of the work done in the Freshman and Sophomore years, and part of that done in the Junior and Senior classes; and its completion will entitle the student to a certificate, giving her a license to teach in the State for five years. Both of these courses include practice work in teaching.

In addition to the regular course, a post-graduate course will be arranged for those desiring to do advanced work in any special line.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

The act establishing the Normal and Industrial School contains the following language: "The Board of Directors shall make such regulations about the admission of pupils as will not discriminate against any county as to the number of pupils allowed it, in case all applicants cannot be accommodated. Each county shall have representation in proportion to its white school population, if it desires it; and should any county fail to avail itself of its proportionate number, the Board of Directors may recognize applicants from counties which already have their proportionate representation."

So far as recitation-room and teaching force are concerned, the Institution can accommodate three or four hundred students; but the number it can accommodate with board in its dormitory buildings is limited to about one hundred and twenty. (Board can be had in good families in Greensboro at from \$10 to \$12 a month. Board is furnished in the dormitory buildings of the Institution at \$8 a month).

Of the one hundred and twenty scholarships, with the privilege of securing board at the reduced rates in the dormitory buildings, the following is the apportionment, by counties, according to law :

1 Alamance,	2 Forsyth,	1 Orange,
1 Alexander,	1 Franklin,	1 Pamlico,
1 Alleghany,	1 Gaston,	1 Pasquotank,
1 Anson,	1 Gates,	1 Pender,
2 Ashe,	1 Graham,	1 Perquimans,
1 Beaufort,	1 Granville,	1 Person,
1 Bertie,	1 Greene,	1 Pitt,
1 Bladen,	2 Guilford,	1 Polk,
1 Brunswick,	1 Halifax,	2 Randolph,
3 Buncombe,	1 Harnett,	1 Richmond,
1 Burke,	1 Haywood,	1 Robeson,
1 Cabarrus,	1 Henderson,	2 Rockingham,
1 Caldwell,	1 Hertford,	2 Rowan,
1 Camden,	1 Hyde,	2 Rutherford,
1 Carteret,	2 Iredell,	2 Sampson,
1 Caswell,	1 Jackson,	1 Stanly,
1 Catawba,	2 Johnston,	2 Stokes,
2 Chatham,	1 Jones,	2 Surry,
1 Cherokee,	1 Lenoir,	1 Swain,
1 Chowan,	1 Lincoln,	1 Transylvania,
1 Clay,	1 Macon,	1 Tyrrell,
2 Cleveland,	2 Madison,	2 Union,
1 Columbus,	1 Martin,	1 Vance,
1 Craven,	1 McDowell,	2 Wake,
2 Cumberland,	2 Mecklenburg,	1 Warren,
1 Currituck,	1 Mitchell,	1 Washington,
1 Dare,	1 Montgomery,	1 Watauga,
2 Davidson,	1 Moore,	2 Wayne,
1 Davie,	1 Nash,	2 Wilkes,
1 Duplin,	1 New Hanover,	1 Wilson,
1 Durham,	1 Northampton,	1 Yadkin,
1 Edgecombe,	1 Onslow,	1 Yancey.

APPLICATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS.

All applications for admission should be in the hands of the President on August 1.

If, on that day, the number of applicants from any county does not exceed the number which the county is entitled to

send, and if it is evident, from the application and for other reasons, that the scholarship of such applicant or applicants is good enough to admit her or them to the Institution, notification will be given, and the examination for classifying such students will take place when they arrive at the Institution. If, however, there should be more applicants than can be admitted from the county, an examination, prepared by the President of the Institution, will be given under the direction of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. He will send the examination papers to the President, who will make the appointments according to the grade of scholarship.

If any county shall fail to make application by the first day of August, the places to which the county is entitled will be declared vacant, and applicants from other counties will be appointed.

The Normal and Industrial School is a part of the Public School System, and its special mission is to prepare people to work in and improve that system. Desiring to do the greatest possible good to all the State, it has made its requirements for admission to the Freshman Class such that any bright girl who has improved all her opportunities in the best country public schools can enter its walls and enjoy the advantages offered. As the public schools throughout the State become better, the entire course of study in this Institution will be advanced.

At present the following will be the

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. As to scholarship, the applicants, in order to be admitted to the Freshman Class, must be able

- (a) To analyze any ordinary arithmetical problem;
- (b) To read any ordinary English page fluently at sight;
- (c) To express thoughts accurately in writing;
- (d) To answer fairly well questions on English Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, and History of North Carolina.

2. They should be sixteen years old and in good health.
3. They should send with their applications, which they themselves should write, statements from their last teachers as to scholarship and character.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

No Institution of learning can accomplish its work without good general equipment. Well arranged buildings, good furniture and a strong Faculty are not the only essentials. Scholars, unlike poets, are not born; they grow. And students should breathe an atmosphere that will promote growth. No Institution without a good library can reasonably hope to send into the world graduates with a literary spirit. It is, therefore, the intention of the Normal and Industrial School to secure a well-selected general library before it begins its first year's work. A reading-room, containing the best current literature, is also a necessity.

In addition to these, there will be smaller libraries of reference books for the various departments, and the Department of Natural Sciences will be provided with laboratories, collections of specimens and microscopes.

In the Physical Training Department there will be a gymnasium and necessary apparatus.

BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Students are allowed to board in private families in Greensboro, provided the President of the Institution is notified in advance and approves of the places where they propose to board. The Institution cannot rid itself, nor does it desire to, of responsibility for the conduct of its students out of school hours, even though they do not board in the college dormitories. It will, therefore, receive as students those only who board in such homes as will be managed in harmony and sympathy with the government of the Institution. Those

who board in the dormitory buildings will be under the direct care of the President and such competent lady assistants as will be selected to manage the dormitories. These buildings have been fitted up by the State, and board will be furnished at actual cost, not to exceed \$8 a month. The law does not allow any money to be made on the boarding department.

The two dormitory buildings will be made pleasant homes for the students. Their social life will receive special attention, and a female physician will be on the premises night and day, and will have the constant care of their health.

Within a stone's throw of the buildings are Moore's Mineral Springs, well known in this section, and a favorite resort of the people of Greensboro, both on account of the beauty of the place and the excellence of the water.

EXPENSES FOR ANNUAL SESSION.

Tuition for entire course	\$ 40 00
Board in dormitories (not to exceed)	64 00
Laundry (not to exceed)	12 00
Physician's fee	5 00
Book fee	5 00
Contingent fee	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$128 00

If the student boards in a private family, the cost for the annual session will be increased by an amount ranging from \$16 to \$32, according to the price paid for board.

To any lady desiring to take a special course in Stenography, Domestic Science, Art, or Vocal Culture, a charge of \$20 a year will be made.

To those who will signify their intention to teach, at least half as many years as they receive instruction at the Normal and Industrial School, there will be no charge for tuition in any department. To illustrate: This means that if a girl

should enter this year and remain in the Institution four years, with free tuition, graduating in May, 1896, she would be under obligation to teach in the State during the two years ending May, 1898, if she could get employment. *Thus, students intending to teach, who board in the dormitories, would find their annual expenses reduced to \$88.*

The only additional expenses at the Institution would be for medicine actually used, materials used in the Art and Science Departments and a gymnasium suit. The suit would probably not cost more than \$5, and would last several years. All materials will be furnished at actual cost.

If the resources of the Institution permitted, it would use only single beds. And there will doubtless be students who, by the advice of the physician, will be required to occupy single beds. In such cases an extra charge of four dollars a year will be made to each student.

If others who apply desire to have single beds, they can secure them on the same terms.

The students need bring no books. The Institution will, for the five-dollar book fee, furnish the use of such books as they need.

Upon entering the Institution, each student will be required to pay the physician's fee of \$5, the book fee of \$5, and the contingent fee of \$2. All other charges must be paid quarterly in advance.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. The Normal and Industrial School will begin its first year's work September 28, 1892. The length of the annual session will be eight months. It is urged that all students be present on the first day.

2. There will be a vacation of one week at Christmas.

3. When application is made for admission, the applicant should not fail to give her county.

4. Those who have already made application will please write again after seeing this Prospectus, and renew their applications.

5. The rooms in the dormitory buildings will be comfortably fitted up with new furniture, and the beds will have good springs and mattresses. Each student is expected to bring, for her own use, the following articles: One pillow and a pair of pillow-cases, one pair of sheets, one pair of blankets, one counterpane, towels and table napkins.

6. If, after seeing this Prospectus, further information is desired, it can be obtained by addressing President McIver, Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO.

The Normal and Industrial School and its friends are to be congratulated upon its location. Greensboro is one of the prosperous growing towns of the piedmont section. It has long been an educational centre. Its healthfulness is well known, and its social and moral influences are the best. Its people and the people of Guilford county are liberal friends of public education, and have always been strong advocates of the education of women. The graduates of old Edgeworth are scattered over North Carolina, and are warmly attached to Greensboro, where, for so many years, their *alma mater* educated the women of the State.

The Greensboro Female College, managed under the auspices of the Methodist Church, is located here, and is one of the most popular institutions in the State. There are other private schools, among them a special School of Music. The public schools of Greensboro are well equipped, and do efficient work, giving boys and girls a thorough preparation for college.

There are few towns or cities where such educational advantages can be had at such small cost, and, on that account, many people have moved to Greensboro to live and educate their children.

ACCESSIBILITY.

There is another important reason why the Institution is fortunately located. To the entire people of the State,

Greensboro is the most accessible of North Carolina towns. It is the railroad centre of the State. The North Carolina Railroad, Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, the main line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, meet at Greensboro.

The schedule time to Greensboro from Raleigh, Fayetteville, Durham, Winston-Salem, Mt. Airy, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte is from one to four hours.

A person can leave Weldon, Goldsboro, Tarboro, Wilson, Maxton, Hamlet, Wilkesboro, Asheville or Hot Springs in the afternoon and reach Greensboro by bedtime.

Students who leave Wilmington at 9 A. M. will take supper in the Institution, and those who take early morning trains at Murphy, Morehead City, and the railroad stations in the most remote corners of the State will meet at Greensboro at 9 or 10 P. M. of the same day.

REMARKS ON THE FACULTY

As several members of the Faculty are strangers to North Carolina people, it is thought not inappropriate to say a few words in regard to their special preparation and fitness for the work they are about to undertake.

Messrs. McIver and Alderman, having conducted Educational Institutes in nearly every county of the State, are well known to our people. It may be well to add that they will, in addition to their work at the Institution, and without extra compensation, continue to conduct the Institutes in various sections of the State during their summer vacations.

Miss Mendenhall is a Guilford county woman, the daughter of Dr. Nereus Mendenhall. She was educated at Guilford College, in this State, and at Wellesley College, Massachusetts, from which she has her degree. She has taught six years in this State since her graduation from Wellesley—three years at Peace Institute and three at Guilford College.

Miss Bryant is a native of the South. After filling successfully positions in Southern seminaries, she took a regular course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and, a year ago, graduated with high rank from that Institution, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. She has, for the past year, filled the Science Chair in the State Normal College of New Hampshire.

Miss Boddie is a native of the State. She is a graduate of the Nashville Normal College, with the degree of Licentiate of Instruction. She had successful experience as a teacher before she went to Nashville, and has the highest endorsement from the Nashville Normal College and from those who have employed her as a teacher since her graduation.

Dr. Miriam Bitting lives in Philadelphia, but is a native of Richmond, Va. She is the daughter of Rev. C. C. Bitting, D. D., of the American Baptist Publication Board, who is well known in this State. She has had two years experience in hospital practice, and is now doing a general practice in Philadelphia. She has remarkably strong testimonials from the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, from which she graduated, and from prominent practicing physicians. Her work in the Institution will be giving instruction in Physiology and Hygiene, and as general overseer of the health of the students.

Miss Fort is a graduate, with honor, from the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, and has had additional training in New York. She was last year a member of the Faculty of a college in Kentucky. * * *

Miss McIntyre, who will have charge of the department of Domestic Science, comes from the New York College for the Training of Teachers, the leading normal college of this country. She has done work in that Institution as pupil and teacher.

The chair of Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting and Telegraphy will be filled at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT McIVER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors of the
State Normal and Industrial School.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present herewith the following statement of the organization and work of the Normal and Industrial School:

On account of the unavoidable delay in getting certain parts of our equipment ready for service, it was found necessary to postpone the opening of the Institution from the 28th of September to the 5th of October. Since the latter date the Institution has been in operation, and though it has been obliged, up to the present time, to contend against many inconveniences, it may be said now to be fairly organized and in good working condition.

As the financial management has been mainly in other hands than mine, I shall leave that subject to be treated by those to whom it is most familiar. Whatever work has been done by Mr. Thomas Woodroffe in furnishing equipment for the different departments, has been done under the original contract, and will appear on his books, submitted to you. These expenses have not been numerous or large, as you can see on examining the buildings. They consist chiefly of tables, book-cases, shelving, dressing-rooms, and necessary apparatus for the Gymnasium. I will say, however, that while the buildings were inhabitable the first of October, it was absolutely necessary that a great deal should be done before it was possible to do a good year's work in them. Moreover, it has been necessary to buy extra furniture for the dormitories on account of the decision to admit more students into them than we had at first intended. This consisted mainly of chairs and bedding, and it has been paid for out of money derived from tuition fees. The other equipment, provided for since the opening of the

- ° Institution, consists of three pianos, one organ, six Remington typewriters, seven telegraphic machines, library, charts and maps. These have all been paid for except where purchases were made on such terms as will make it easy for the Institution to pay, out of its yearly income, the debts contracted when they fall due.

ORGANIZATION AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The general plan of work set forth in the Prospectus has been followed, so far as it was practicable for it to be done.

The object of the Institution is to prepare women for the school-room, the home and the business office. The course of study therefore embraces (1) a Normal Department; (2) a Domestic Science Department; and (3) a Commercial Course.

The indications are that each department will have all that it can do with the present equipment and teaching force. A number of our students are taking a special course, but the majority are pursuing the regular course, which consists of the most important work in the Normal Department, necessarily including the Science and Art of Teaching, Freehand Drawing, Vocal Music, and one industrial study. The completion of this course will entitle the student to the Institution's diploma of graduation, which is a life-license to teach in the public schools of the State.

When the student enters the Freshman class, the time required to complete the course is four years. But any applicant can enter the Sophomore, Junior or Senior class, if her scholarship and previous training will admit her to that class.

The Freshman class begins work just where the best country public schools leave off. That is, thoroughness in the studies of the common school course is required as a preparation for entrance to the Normal and Industrial School. To make the requirement for admission lower than

this is unnecessary, and to make it higher would exclude many worthy and ambitious young women belonging to a class which, more than any other, influenced the Legislature to vote for the establishment of the Institution, and which has, therefore, a peculiar right to its advantages.

The course of study includes not mere academic and collegiate work, though this is necessary to secure scholarship, but also work in the History of Education and in the Science and Art of Teaching. The department of Mathematics includes work in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Methods of teaching Primary Mathematics—Arithmetic. So the English course will include a study of the Methods of teaching Reading; the Science course, the Methods of teaching Geography, and so on; the general policy being that while the student is strengthening her intellectual powers by pursuing the advanced work, she will also fit herself for teaching the primary studies corresponding thereto.

PATRONAGE.

The Board of Directors, and all who are interested in our work, are to be congratulated upon the character of the patronage that has asked for admission into the Normal and Industrial School. I mention this first, because more depends on the quality than on the quantity of the material that an institution is called upon to develop. It would have been peculiarly unfortunate if our patronage had been drawn exclusively from our wealthier and fashionable circles. It would have been equally unfortunate if it had come exclusively from classes too poor to go elsewhere. The statistics which I have collected, and which appear further on in this report, show that our students represent socially, financially and educationally every respectable class of North Carolina people. They come from all sections of the State, and among them are graduates of our leading institutions for girls; graduates from the graded schools; those who

have been prepared by their local private academies; and others, whose only educational opportunities have been those offered by the public schools throughout the State. Some have come because they could not afford to go anywhere else. Others are here because they want to prepare for teaching or industrial pursuits, and prefer an institution whose main purpose is to give such preparation, and where the general surroundings are in harmony with their purposes. Others still, who belong to neither of these two classes, but who believe in thoroughness in the essentials of education, and who think it safest to be prepared to earn their own living, should it ever become necessary, have been attracted because of the emphasis this Institution lays upon the practical side of education. By whatever motives actuated in becoming students here, there is in the entire student body an earnestness and dignity of purpose which challenges admiration, and gives promise of good results in the future.

It is gratifying, too, to be able to state that the number who have applied for admission is very large. The number now on the register is 198, and the number would have been at least 300 if we could have accommodated them with board in the dormitories.

The following table of statistics, in regard to patronage, is interesting and suggestive:

Number of students.....	198
Average age of students.....	19½
Number of counties represented.....	68*
Number of graduates of other institutions.....	22
Number who have taught.....	70
Number who are defraying their own expenses.....	85
Number whose fathers are not living.....	42
Number whose fathers are farmers.....	74
Number whose fathers are merchants.....	15
Number whose fathers are bookkeepers.....	9

* A larger number of counties would have been represented if the applications had not come in so late after all the places in the dormitories had been assigned.

Number whose fathers are clergymen	7
Number whose fathers are physicians	6
Number whose fathers are teachers	5
Number whose fathers are lawyers	5
Number whose fathers are mechanics	4
Number whose fathers are engineers	2
Number whose fathers are tobacconists	2
Number whose fathers are railroad agents	2
Number whose fathers are hotel proprietors	2
Number whose fathers are sewing machine agents	2
Number whose fathers are millers	2
Number whose fathers are insurance agents	1
Number whose fathers are bankers	1
Number whose fathers have retired from business	2
Number whose fathers are engaged in micellaneous business	15

DISCIPLINE.

From what I have already said, you will be prepared to hear that the conduct of the students has been, in the main, what it ought to have been. Discipline has not given us much trouble.

My general policy has been to trust the students and appeal to their honor and pride, and to their interest in the success of the Institution. It is but simple justice to say that they have responded to these appeals with a loyalty and faithfulness worthy of the highest praise. Whatever regulations we have made in regard to conduct and to study hours have been the result of a consultation with the students and a practically unanimous vote in their favor. The students are responsible for the preparation of the lessons, but they can do their studying either in the Assembly Hall, where each of them has a desk, or in their private rooms, as their brothers do when they go to college. By vote they fixed the hour of 10:15 for retiring at night. With this condition, they study when and where they like. The object is to throw responsibility upon the students, and to make them as nearly as practicable a self-governing body. The experiment has worked well so far, and, in many ways, the plan

has advantages over that system of management based on rules and restraints made solely by those in authority. One result of such discipline is seen in the fact that of the hundred or more students who are going home to spend the Christmas holidays, only two have decided to go before the holidays begin. One of these was called home by reason of serious sickness in her family, and the other on account of the marriage of a near relative. This is the more remarkable because numerous letters have come from parents with permissions or requests for their daughters to come home earlier. The students do not consider it business-like to go before their work is done.

Under certain conditions we might find it necessary to modify our methods of discipline, but I believe that, where one-third of the students are themselves teachers, where more than forty per cent. of them are defraying their own expenses, where all of them are more than sixteen years old, and the average age is nearly twenty, the sober judgment of the students can be relied upon to produce a public sentiment that will result in right conduct and honest work.

BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

The number of students boarding in the dormitories is 143; the number boarding in private families is 45, and the local patronage numbers 10. One of the most difficult problems that has confronted me has been making suitable arrangements for boarders in private families. As a rule, they are crowded more than those who board in the dormitories, and their board costs from two to four dollars a month more.

As the severity of winter approaches, it becomes more apparent that the patronage of the Institution cannot be greatly increased without more dormitory room. There will be more boarding-houses within our reach by the opening of the next annual session, but even then the fact remains that those who need the low rates of the dormitory most will

be compelled to pay the higher rate for board, because, in a contest, they cannot win the appointments from their counties. I think the Board ought to ask the Legislature to appropriate enough money to complete the third story of the main dormitory, and to erect another dormitory building.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The students attend the churches of their choice Sunday mornings, but it is not practicable for them to attend church at night. The pastors of the city have been very kind, however, and we frequently have services conducted by them in the Assembly Hall on Sunday afternoons.

The students have organized a Young Women's Christian Association, and a member of the Faculty conducts a Bible Class one night during every week. There are among the students other smaller organizations of a religious and benevolent character.

THE FACULTY.

Of the Faculty selected by your honorable body, I have only this to say: Their work, when they have a fair chance to work, will be fully equal to your expectations of them. They appreciate the opportunities they have to train an admirable body of students, and they will be equal to their responsibilities. It is too early to expect the best results yet, and, indeed, their best work cannot be done this year. In passing judgment on what they have done, it must be remembered that the Institution is not yet three months old; that ten weeks ago the different members of the Faculty were strangers to one another; that the students also were strangers to one another and to the Faculty; that the carpenters and plumbers are just now finishing their work in the buildings, and that the full equipment necessary for some of the departments is not yet in place.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Our first need is more dormitory room. I have already referred to this matter in another part of my report.

2. We need more recitation rooms. The Main College Building ought to be enlarged, or another building erected. We need this room for the work already begun. If we are to have the best results, we must not be so crowded as we are now.

3. Another small building, or an extension of the one we have, will be needed if we are to have a model class or a practice school. This is as necessary to a real Normal College as a laboratory is to a chemist. It is the place to test and illustrate the theories of the lecture-room.

4. We will need, as soon as it is possible to provide the salary, another member of the Faculty to do a part of the work in the department assigned to me. The work is more than enough for one professor, and it is impossible for the president of the Institution to do a great deal of teaching without neglecting important work necessarily falling in the line of his duties.

5. We need a much more liberal equipment in the way of libraries and apparatus than it has been possible for us to supply with the funds at our command.

To cover these needs and others, with which the President of the Board will acquaint you in his report, I believe that we ought to go before the General Assembly and ask for an appropriation sufficient to give to the women of the State advantages equal to those given their brothers at our other State Institutions. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. McIVER,

President.

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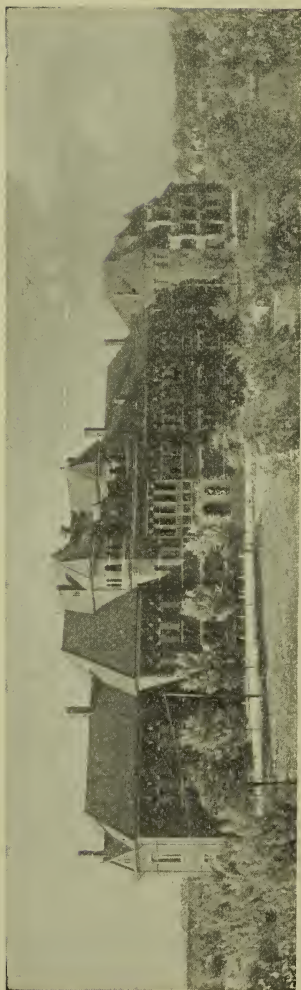
REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

FOR THE
Two College Years Ending September 30, 1900.

GREENSBORO, N. C.:
JOS. J. STONE, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1901.

St. Nor. & Ind. Coll.
D. C. Stone's Report.
1899-1900

1899-1900



MAIN BUILDINGS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

THE NORTH CAROLINA

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

FOR THE

Two College Years Ending September 30, 1900.

GREENSBORO, N. C.:

JOS. J. STONE, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

1901.

The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency Governor Daniel L. Russell :

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3, Chapter 139, Laws of 1891, creating The State Normal and Industrial College, the Board of Directors begs to submit its biennial report of the operation, progress and work of this College for the two years beginning October 1, 1898, and ending September 30, 1900, being the seventh and eighth years of the existence of said College.

By reference to the act creating the Institution it will appear, from the fifth section thereof, that The State Normal and Industrial College was established for the following purposes: (1) "To give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness."

In the management and development of the College the Board of Directors has endeavored to keep constantly in view this purpose, and to observe, as far as possible, the legislative intent in establishing the Institution.

We transmit herewith as part of this report, the report of the Executive Committee, the report of President McIver, and the financial report of Mr. E. J. Forney, Treasurer and Bursar.

The report and accounts of the Treasurer and Bursar of the College were carefully examined in every detail

by the Executive Committee of the Board and reported correct. For further information in regard to the Treasurer's report, we refer you to the Executive Committee's report published herewith.

The Board of Directors desires to call the attention of your Excellency to the recommendations of President McIver, looking to the further development and usefulness of the College, which recommendations are endorsed by the Executive Committee and by the Board of Directors.

We trust that the Legislature of the State, which assembles in January next, will honor us by the appointment of a committee to visit the College, examine its work and progress, acquaint themselves with the needs of the Institution, and recommend such appropriations as in their opinion will enable it to fill the full measure of its usefulness.

The Board of Directors desires to call your Excellency's attention further to the fact that the great calamity which befell the College a little more than a year ago was not only a sore bereavement to the College and to the people of the State, but the management of the epidemic of typhoid fever, the necessary sanitary improvements—including plumbing, a change of water supply, and new single beds and mattresses—the suspension of the College from about the middle of November to January 30th, and the complete absorption of the attention and energy of all the officers and employees of the College in caring for the sick and looking after sanitary matters, entailed a large financial loss and necessary extra expense.

The direct loss and necessary additional expense was from \$12,000 to \$13,000, and, by a most conservative estimate, the indirect loss was from \$4,000 to \$5,000 additional. By indirect loss is meant principally the

loss in tuition fees and the shortage in the dairy, dormitory, and laundry departments.

While the amount of expenses on account of the epidemic of fever seems large, still the Board of Directors, acting in the emergency for the State, has used its best wisdom and discretion, has operated under the advice and direction of the State Board of Health, and has endeavored to spend as little money as possible in securing the best sanitary conditions for the College.

The College and its friends are to be congratulated upon the large attendance of students after the suspension last year and upon the fact that there were many more applications for admission at the beginning of the present college year than could be accommodated in the dormitories, thus indicating most significantly the continued confidence of the public in the College and its management. The need for increased dormitory capacity is more urgent now than formerly, since the change from the double to the single bed system decreases, by about seventy, the number of boarders who can be accommodated in the dormitories.

In concluding this report, we desire to express our appreciation of the interest shown by your Excellency in the work of the College.

C. H. MEBANE,
President Board of Directors.

J. M. SPAINHOUR,
Secretary Board of Directors.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 21, 1900.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 20, 1900.

To the Board of Directors :

GENTLEMEN :—Your Executive Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the books of E. J. Forney, Bursar and Treasurer of the Institution, and find that they are accurately kept, and that he has accounted for all receipts of moneys, disbursing same upon proper vouchers. For the details of receipts and disbursements we refer you to his report, which we have examined and approved.

During the past fiscal year the Institution had to meet extraordinary expenses, occasioned by the epidemic in the months of November and December, 1899, and in consequence of the suspension of the College, aggregating about \$12,000. As the statement of these expenditures is fully set forth in the report of President McIver, it is unnecessary to repeat it. This outlay could not be foreseen, but necessarily had to be met, thus hindering us in contemplated improvements, and greatly increasing our indebtedness beyond expectation, resulting, however, in many improvements of a permanent nature, such as overhauling the sewerage and plumbing system throughout, the installation of apparatus for filtering and sterilizing the drinking water, substituting new furniture, disinfecting and repainting every room, and in placing the premises and buildings in a first-class sanitary condition—all of which was done under the direction and supervision of the officers of the State Board of Health.

The expenditures for extra medical service and nursing were heavy, though in no case exorbitant.

The improvements suggested in the President's report meets with our endorsement, and we urge upon the Board the necessity of securing an appropriation by the Legislature sufficient in amount for all practical purposes and to pay off the indebtedness of the College, at least to reimburse the Institution for the extra expenses aforesaid.

We have, from time to time, visited the various recitation rooms of the College and the Practice School. The work in each department is thorough and effective. We are pleased to note the liberal patronage the College is receiving from all parts of the State, and the earnest, faithful, and efficient work of the student body.

Respectfully,

W. D. TURNER, Chairman,

S. M. GATTIS,

Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to submit herewith my fourth biennial report:

Two years ago I gave a brief history of the establishment and growth of The State Normal and Industrial College from the granting of its charter by the General Assembly of 1891, to the end of the sixth college year, September 30th, 1898.

However, the following statistics, obtained from the registration cards, indicating the scope and character of the patronage of the College during the past eight years, will prove interesting:

	'92-3	'93-4	'94-5	'95-6	'96-7	'97-8	'98-9	'99-0
Number whose fathers were steamboat agents					2			1
Number whose fathers were tailors.....								2
Number whose fathers were government officials.....								4
Number whose fathers were engaged in miscellaneous business...	15	17	27	17	29	33	23	46
Number educated partially or entirely in the public schools.....		317	326	368	329	362	363	427
Number, who, according to their own statement, would not have attended any North Carolina College if they had not become students of The State Normal and Industrial College.....		246	271	314	278	263	299	299
Number who graduated at this Institution.....	10	8	28	23	22	27	39	31
Number of counties represented during the eight years.....								96
Number of matriculates during the eight years.....								1857
Total number receiving instruction from the Institution, including pupils of the Practice and Observation School, workers in special departments, and correspondence students	223	401	420	541	538	683	651	730

The records show :

1. That during the eight years about one-third of the regular students defrayed their own expenses without help from parents.

2. That about 66 per cent would not have attended any other North Carolina college.

3. That about 81 per cent received their previous training partially or entirely in the public schools.

4. That, including the enrollment of new students the

present college year, the total number of matriculates will be about 2,100.

Of the ninety-seven counties, all except Yancey had been represented among the students of the College, and at the beginning of the present year two young women from Yancey county were enrolled.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE COLLEGE.

The past two have been very eventful years in the history of the College. The patronage has been liberal and of good quality, representing all classes of earnest, ambitious young women from all sections of the State. As a rule, the students have worked faithfully, and the discipline of the College has probably given as little trouble and caused as little anxiety to those in authority as could possibly be expected under ordinary or extraordinary conditions. Indeed, the trouble through which the College passed appealed in a peculiar manner to the affection and loyalty of its students. But for this cordial support and confidence on the part of the students and former students scattered over North Carolina the reopening of the College in January last with such full attendance would have been impossible. Officially and personally I could not employ words too strong to express my gratitude to the students and former students, who in every possible way showed their confidence in and loyalty to the College and their faith in its future.

Through the reports both of the officers of the College and of the officers of the State Board of Health, as well as through the newspaper reports, the public is more or less familiar with the great calamity that came upon us at the beginning of the College year of 1899-1900.

Yet there are few who know how sudden the calamity was. The College began its work on October 4th. The daily health records show that in no October during the

history of the College was the health so uniformly good as in October, 1899. On the night of November 3rd the general health conditions were such as to permit the holding of the chief reception of the College year, when the new students were admitted to the Literary Societies. The last day of College work—before the suspension—was just two weeks from the night of the Society reception, the first death occurring on November 15th, and the next on November 18th. These were followed at intervals up to January 4th by the death of eight other students and the Matron of the College. Four students, removed from the College, died at their homes.

The prevalence of malarial trouble during the second week of November, and the almost immediate suspension of the College after the diagnosis of typhoid fever by the physicians, the conversion of the College into a hospital, the active services of the members of the Faculty and of volunteer nurses until trained nurses could be employed, and the continuance of the hospital arrangements until the first of January, when the last student was well enough to go home, are familiar to the members of the Board, most of whom spent at least a week in Greensboro at the various Board meetings during the epidemic period.

Throughout this terrible ordeal the members of the Faculty remained at their posts so long as they could be of any service. For a time it was necessary for them to do the drudgery of servants, as many of the servants, infected with the general public alarm, left the College just at the time when their services were most needed. Among the servants there were two or three notable exceptions, however, and even those who fled in fright ought not to be too severely censured. It was an occasion to test the strength of the strongest.

IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

At the time of our last report the College was in the midst of certain improvements, partial provision for which had been made by the preceding General Assembly. A part of them were completed and the bills therefor carried with the expectation that the latter could be met with the surplus of probable income beyond the ordinary expenses of the College.

Aside from the important permanent improvements provided under the direction of the State Board of Health, to which reference is made in the report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's report shows that the College, during the past two years, expended for other improvements about \$16,000, to meet the outstanding obligations for the improvements just referred to. This \$16,000 was spent chiefly to meet bills and notes for completing the power-house, smoke stack, and setting the boilers; providing the laundry and laundry machinery; completion of the new kitchen; installing the steam heating system in the main dormitory, and the warm air fan system in the main college building, and transferring the hot water heating plant to the wooden dormitory building.

The expenditure of \$16,000 for permanent improvements added to the direct outlay of more than \$12,000 on account of the epidemic, not to speak of the falling off of the income, explained hereafter in this report, accounts in a large measure for the deficit reported by the Treasurer.

NEEDS.

The following statement in regard to "immediate needs" two years ago is quoted from our last report:

IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

“The Institution is still in urgent need of the following improvements :

“1. A Practice and Observation School building.

“2. A modern gymnasium.

“3. Library room and more literature. The former is a more serious need than the latter, as we have now more books than can be placed in our library room.

“4. More recitation and dormitory room.

“5. Halls for the two Literary Societies and the Young Women’s Christian Association. I am glad to say that the students themselves have begun to solicit a subscription of \$10,000 for this purpose, and are meeting with much encouragement.

“6. Considerable expenditure in fencing the park and improving it so as to afford the proper opportunities for exercise and recreation.

“7. An auditorium.”

It is needless to add that the improvements which were considered urgent needs two years ago are still more urgent now.

It has been impossible under the conditions to make any of these improvements. The General Assembly of 1899 made an appropriation of \$5,000 for a modern gymnasium. In anticipation of erecting this gymnasium, the old room used for a gymnasium was given up and the library moved into it from the small quarters it had occupied. The present library room, while much more commodious and convenient, is still not sufficiently large to permit the proper shelving and use of the literature now belonging to the College.

About the time plans were being secured for a gymnasium building the epidemic of typhoid fever interrupted and made it impossible to carry out the plans, the Board

of Directors having decided that it was wiser in the emergency to use the rest of the appropriation for the gymnasium to meet the extraordinary expenses of the College due to the suspension.

It should be remembered that the College now has no kind of gymnasium, and must depend for its physical culture training upon out-door exercise and upon play at such games as can be used on the grounds.

It is also a serious fact that for four years the professional work of the College has been greatly hindered because of the absence of a suitable building for the Practice and Observation School. In some way this building should be provided before the beginning of another College year.

The College is greatly in need of a cold-storage equipment. No institution providing food for three or four hundred people ought to be without such equipment. For sanitary, as well as economical reasons, it is a necessity.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

For information in regard to the financial condition of the College I refer you to the report of the Treasurer. Under ordinary conditions that report would have shown some deficit. We began the two years with a deficit of about three thousand dollars. The actual cost of the epidemic in expenditures, under the direction of the State Board of Health, was not only the \$8,390.09 shown in the Treasurer's statement of disbursements made before October 1st, but includes between \$4,000 and \$5,000 additional in obligations reported as indebtedness of the College.

In addition to this direct outlay of \$12,000 or \$13,000 the failure of the dormitory, the laundry, and the dairy to meet expenses necessarily swelled the amount of

deficit about \$2,000. Moreover, our tuition fees were about \$2,000 less than we had reason to expect them to be, and we received from the Peabody Fund \$1,000 less than usual.

There was a loss of \$400 on the laundry, where there is usually a profit of several hundred dollars, and the loss in the sales of butter and milk was considerable, because at the time when the cows were giving most milk the College suspended, thus destroying the dairy's regular market, and it was impossible, because of the public's fear of typhoid fever contamination, to sell the milk and butter elsewhere.

While all these losses do not appear on the Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements yet they resulted in an increase in the amount shown under the head of general expense account and indebtedness.

The enrollment during the past College year was the largest in the history of the College. At the opening in October, in addition to the usual number in the three dormitories, it was necessary to rent three buildings near the College grounds for about forty students who had expected to be admitted to the dormitories. The three extra buildings were given up as soon as practicable, but the expenses of renting and furnishing them added somewhat to the financial burden of this extraordinarily hard year.

I call your attention to the renting of these three buildings especially to place on record the fact that the students were no more crowded in the dormitories than they had been for four or five years. Unquestionably we have needed more dormitory room ever since the College opened. We seriously need more dormitory room now. Changing from the double bed to the single bed arrangement decreases the capacity of our regular dormitories considerably. It would have been easy at the begin-

ning of the present College year to have admitted fifty per cent more students than we have enrolled if there had been sufficient dormitory room.

DONATIONS AND LOAN FUNDS.

It is gratifying to know that during the past two years there has developed a disposition to make gifts to The State Normal and Industrial College. As yet no very large donation has been made, but the subscriptions to the Students' Building Fund amount to about \$7,000, and other donations, one of \$1,000 from outside the State, I hope are only forerunners of liberal and numerous gifts from people of philanthropic minds and hearts who like to make their investments in such manner as will accomplish the greatest good.

RAISING AN ENDOWMENT FUND.

The friends of the College will undertake to raise during the coming year \$100,000 to endow a loan fund. This fund is to be permanently invested and the income used to lend to young women with brains, character and ambition who have not the means to pay even the small charges at this College. The income from such an endowment fund would pay the expenses of fifty young women here each year.

The plan adopted to raise the fund is to secure 1,000 men and women who will agree to contribute \$100 each on the condition that the rest of the \$100,000 shall be raised. This is only an average of about ten subscribers to each county.

In most colleges for men there are liberal loan funds, but not only are most of the colleges for women without endowment but most of them are without large loan funds, which frequently are necessary to enable bright

young men and women without means to pay their living expenses while at college. When this fund is raised it is proposed to have it invested by a special committee of business men appointed or approved by the Board of Directors.

While the Board of Directors may see no need for taking official action in regard to the matter now, yet I wish to bring it to their attention, knowing that the movement will have their cordial approval and support.

SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE COLLEGE.

In any course of study intending "to give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching," there must be much that is similar to courses of study in all colleges. There are several features, however, of The State Normal and Industrial College which are not common to all colleges for women. Among them may be mentioned :

1. All students before receiving the diploma of the Institution must, for a year, spend a part of each day in teaching under the supervision and kindly criticism of expert teachers. This teaching is done in the Practice and Observation School connected with the College.

2. Before receiving a diploma a student must study Psychology and Pedagogics for at least two years.

3. All candidates for the teaching profession are required to take free-hand drawing and vocal music.

4. All candidates for the teaching profession are required to take a course in civil government, in order that they may be better fitted to teach in the schools of the State the duties, rights and burdens of citizenship.

5. The regular courses of study require at least two years, and allow four years, of thorough work in science with laboratories.

6. Latin, French, German and Spanish are offered.

7. Physiology and Hygiene are taught by the resident

physician, who is a woman. The resident physician also has general supervision of the physical culture work.

8. Under no circumstances can any student receive free tuition without taking the pledge to become a teacher for at least two years after leaving the College.

9. Of the 188 young women who have received the College diploma during the past eight years, all except ten have taught since their graduation.

10. About 100 graduates of other colleges have been among the students of The State Normal and Industrial College. These students usually come for special work in the Normal Department or in some Industrial Department.

11. There is no section of the State and no kind of educational institution requiring women teachers with ordinary professional training, from the country public school to our best colleges, where students trained at The State Normal and Industrial College have not been employed. Of course the largest class of teachers trained by the Institution have gone to the country public and private schools, and these can be numbered by the hundred.

It is a notable fact, however, that nearly every city public school system in the State, from Waynesville to Wilmington, has given employment to our students, nearly one hundred having been employed within the past seven years in the public schools of Waynesville, Asheville, Shelby, Statesville, Charlotte, Monroe, Salisbury, Concord, Albemarle, High Point, Greensboro, Mt. Airy, Winston, Reidsville, Durham, Raleigh, Henderson, Goldsboro, Kinston, Wilson, Washington, Tarboro and Wilmington.

Four of the six orphanages in this State and several prominent colleges for women also number among their faculties ex-students of The State Normal and Industrial College.

12. A large number of young women trained in the Commercial Department have been enabled to earn salaries ranging from \$300 to \$1,200 a year as stenographers, bookkeepers, and in kindred employment. Some have secured lucrative government positions by competitive civil service examinations.

For several years the proceedings of the North Carolina Medical Convention, the State Firemen's Association and the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly have been reported by stenographers trained at The State Normal and Industrial College.

13. About twenty students each year earn their board and laundry by caring for the dining-room. No servants do any work in that room. Ten students care for it in the forenoon and ten in the afternoon. They all do their college work when not engaged in the dining-room.

14. A student who shows good ability or special merit is rarely allowed to discontinue her course for want of means. The two Literary Societies, the Alumnae Association, the Woman's Education Club, and a few friends of the Institution, who have established small loan funds, lend money without interest for a reasonable length of time to as many as possible of the worthy applicants for aid. In each of the last seven graduating classes students were so aided.

15. Of the 188 graduates, twenty-five or thirty have pursued special courses of study at the Institution since their graduation.

16. In addition to the work done by the Faculty at the College, considerable work, especially in Pedagogics and in the Commercial course, is done by correspondence. Moreover, certain members of the Faculty conduct Teachers' Institutes in counties in every part of the State during the summer vacation, receiving no extra compensation for this labor.

17. The State Normal and Industrial College stands for a public educational system that will educate all the people. It teaches its students and urges them to teach others the doctrine of universal education. The authorities of the Institution regard the College as a part of the public school system of the State, and believe that it has a duty to discharge, not only to those who study within its walls, but to that great body of people who, for one reason or another, will not enter this or any other school or college.

The greatest amount of educational opportunity to the greatest number of people, is its motto and its aim. Without reservation, members of its faculty stand for local taxation for public schools, and for every movement which tends to secure to the State effective teaching for every child, preparing him for productive labor and intelligent citizenship.

18. This Institution undertakes to emphasize in every legitimate way that any system of education which refuses to recognize the equal educational rights of women with those of men is unjust, unwise and permanently hurtful.

I respectfully submit that there is no part of North Carolina's public educational system from which she can expect more in proportion to what she has expended than she may reasonable hope to reap from the work of this College. It is the only College in North Carolina for women of the white race which has an appropriation from the State, and no woman's college in the South has a large endowment fund.

One-third of North Carolina's population is composed of women and girls of the white race, and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina's destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than by men. No state which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate. Three-fourths of all the educated women in North Carolina spend a part of each day educating their own children or the children of others, whereas, three-fourths of the educated men in the State spend a very short time daily with their own children, to say nothing of educating them.

In this connection the census report of 1890 reveals a startling condition. Of the large number of illiterate persons in North Carolina the census reports 40,000 more illiterate women and girls above ten years of age than illit-

erate men and boys, 22,000 of this excess being furnished by the white race.

Money invested in the education of a man is a good investment, but the dividend which it yields is frequently confined to one generation and is of the material kind. It strengthens his judgment, gives him foresight, and makes him a more productive laborer in any field of activity. It does the same thing for a woman, but her field of activity is usually in company with children, and, therefore, the money invested in the education of a woman yields a better *educational* dividend than that invested in the education of a man. Therefore, the State, for the sake of its present and future educational interest, ought to decree that for every dollar spent by the government, State or Federal, in the training of men, at least another dollar ought to be invested in the work of educating womankind.

If it be claimed that woman is weaker than man, then so much the more reason for giving her at least an equal educational opportunity with him. If it be admitted, as it must be, that she is by nature the chief educator of children, her proper training is the strategic point in the universal education of any race. If equality in culture be desirable, and if congeniality between husbands and wives after middle life be important, then a woman should have more educational opportunities in youth than a man; for a man's business relations bring him in contact with every element of society, and if he have fair native intelligence he will continue to grow intellectually during the active period of his life; whereas, the confinements of home and the duties of motherhood allow little opportunity to a woman for any culture except that which comes from association with little children. This experience which comes from living with innocent children, is a source of culture by no means to be despised, but how much better would it be for the mother and the father and the children if the mother's education in her youth could always be such as will enable her in after life to secure that inspiration and

solace and power which come from familiarity with the great books of the world.

I cannot close my report without placing upon record my high appreciation of the confidence and kindness, personal and official, shown to me by the Board of Directors, nor would I be true to my feelings if I should fail to make grateful acknowledgement of the work and support of the able Faculty you have associated with me in the management of the College. The responsibility for the daily work of 700 people would be too great a burden for any President of your College, if that burden were not lightened by the hearty co-operation of the students, Faculty, Officers and Board of Directors.

In conclusion, I beg to say that The State Normal and Industrial College has had no better friends than the State Superintendents of Public Instruction, the late S. M. Finger, Hon. John C. Scarborough and Hon. C. H. Mebane.

The hearty endorsement it has received from these State Superintendents and the cordial co-operation and support it has received from Hon. J. L. M. Curry, who, as General Agent of the Peabody Fund, can give endorsement and financial assistance only where, in his judgment, the greatest educational good to all the people will result, prove conclusively, if argument be needed, that The State Normal and Industrial College is a most important factor in the public educational development of North Carolina.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. McIVER,

President.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

GREENSBORO, N. C., December 20, 1900.

To the Board of Directors :

As Treasurer of the Board of Directors and Bursar of the Institution, I make the following financial statement of the moneys received and disbursed for the fiscal years ending September 30th, 1899 and 1900 :

September 30th, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Annual State appropriation.....	\$25,000.00	
Special Appropriation (for Gymnasium).....	5,000.00	
Peabody Fund.....	2,800.00	
Tuition.....	4,995.00	
Fees, (textbook, physician's attendance, registration, and incidentals).....	5,469.00	
Supplies bought (medicine, stationery, etc)	1,955.01	
Public School.....	116.11	
Farm Products.....	4,688.32	
Miscellaneous cash.....	1,303.06	
Note at bank.....	1,500.00	
Dormitory.....	19,929.20	
Laundry.....	3,530.70	
	<hr/>	\$76,286.40
Bank account overdrawn Sept. 30, 1899.....		2,906.28
		<hr/>
Total.		\$79,192.68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bank account overdrawn Sept. 30th, 1898.....	\$ 1,149.55
Salary of Faculty and Supt. of Grounds.....	23,116.04
Books (Textbooks, library, magazines, papers) ..	1,042.37
General Expenses—servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, water rent, gas, expenses of Board meetings, repairing, coal, rent of buildings.....	5,907.23
Advertising....	709.00

Permanent Improvement—Power house, smoke stack, boilers, laundry, laundry machinery, new kitchen, steam heating plant, warm air fan system of heating, hot water heating plant removed, etc.....	12,205.22	
Insurance.....	321.10	
Miscellaneous.....	211.09	
Equipment—Furniture, pianos, general school furnishings	736.79	
Supplies—Stationery for students' use, medicines, etc.....	2,014.18	
Dormitory	19,929.20	
Laundry.....	2,298.64	
Dormitory ('99).....	26.84	
Cows and horses.....	403.89	
Drainage	117.29	
Feed.....	1,986.29	
Labor on farm and grounds.....	2,988.01	
Farm Buildings.....	412.72	
Manure.....	207.24	
Farm implements and sundries.....	979.99	
Land notes.....	980.00	
House and lot on farm.....	1,450.00	
Total.....		\$79,192.68

Uncollected accounts, \$2,040.29 ; liabilities, \$10,504.72.

September 30th, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Annual State appropriation.....	\$25,000.00	
Peabody Fund	2,000.00	
Fees (textbooks, physician's attendance, registration, and incidentals.....	6,498.00	
Tuition.....	4,251.00	
Farm products.....	3,890.05	
Supplies (medicine, stationery, etc).....	1,558.01	
Public schools.. ..	1,181.40	
Cash borrowed on notes.....	9,000.00	
Miscellaneous cash.....	2,694.43	
Dormitory.....	14,883.02	
Laundry	2,578.83	
		\$73,534.74
Bank account overdrawn Sept. 30th, 1900.....		3,426.22
Total.....		\$76,960.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bank account overdrawn Sept. 30th, 1899.....	\$ 2,906.28
Salary of Faculty and Supt. of Grounds.....	25,427.85
Books, (textbooks, library, magazines, papers....	818.42
General Expenses—Servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, water rent, gas, expenses of Board meetings, repairing, coal, rent of buildings.....	4,597.19
Advertising.....	441.50
Improvements—Balance on power house, heating plants, laundry, and laundry machinery, etc.	3,718.70
Insurance.....	108.00
Refund to students.....	551.47
Equipment—Furniture, piano, school equipm't..	2,360.11
Epidemic—Nursing, medical attention, renovat- ing, installing filtering system, plastic- ing all rooms, renewing plumbing, new furn- niture, etc.	8,390.09
Miscellaneous.....	534.10
Supplies bought—Stationery for students' use, medicines, etc.....	1,685.52
Notes paid.....	1,500.00
Farm operations.....	4,568.37
Farm buildings.....	307.28
Greenhouse.....	92.58
Work on grounds	160.29
Land, (interest on).....	210.00
Tennis court.....	31.04
Dormitory.....	15,383.02
Laundry	3,169.15
Total.....	<hr/> \$76,960.96

Uncollected accounts, \$1,859.26; Liabilities, \$25,046.08.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY,
Treasurer and Bursar.

